

Russians to Increase Oil Sales to Portugal

Reuters

LISBON — The Soviet Union has agreed in principle to a substantial increase in its oil supplies to Portugal, apparently as a goodwill gesture toward the government of Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

Sources close to the negotiations said the exact volume of deliveries would be worked out when the Soviet-Portuguese trade commission meets in Lisbon in June. But they forecast that Portugal would receive about 850,000 tons of Soviet crude oil in the period between June, 1981, and June, 1982, an increase from 575,000 tons in the previous year.

Sands Agrees To Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark was turned away by officers in the second rebuff in two days, and Britain's Northern Ireland Office also barred a visit by Mr. Sands' aide, Owen Carron.

Meeting With Haughey

Mr. Sands' parents and sister met privately with Premier Charles Haughey of the Irish Republic at his Dublin home Thursday night, and sources said they discussed an appeal to the European Human Rights Commission for intervention in the case.

Protestant paramilitary units earlier went on the alert in anticipation of growing violence over Mr. Sands, while his supporters briefly seized the country home of the late Earl Mountbatten.

Police in the Republic said seven men belonging to the Sinn Fein organization locked themselves in a room in Clisselbawn Castle, Lord Mountbatten's vacation house. They unfurled a banner urging support for Mr. Sands before being talked out of the castle. The men were questioned by police, but were not detained.

The castle is in County Sligo, just a few miles from the bay where Lord Mountbatten, one of Britain's World War II heroes, was blown up and killed on his boat by the IRA in August, 1979.

Leaders of Northern Ireland's four main churches urged Mr. Sands to abandon his fast to the death following more disturbances by Catholic youths, who attacked police and troops and hijacked and burned vehicles in Belfast, Londonderry, Armagh and Newry late Thursday night.

In Washington, 21 members of Congress asked President Reagan to urge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to seek "a humanitarian resolution" of the situation to avert more violence in Ulster.



SPRING CLEANING — A snowplow clears an unexpected spring snowfall off the roads near Darlington, Durham, England. The storm on Friday forced the closing of many major highways as a wintry chill returned to central England after several weeks of mild weather.

Britain's Home Secretary Bans Marches for 28 Days

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — The British home secretary, William Whitelaw, has banned all marches and demonstrations in London for 28 days, starting Saturday. The announcement was followed within hours by a violent protest by Asians against the rightist National Front near London.

The Home Office said Thursday that the metropolitan police commissioner, Sir David McVee, feared that serious public disorder might result from a number of marches planned for the next month. Religious and festive processions and traditional May Day parades were excluded from the ban.

The previous government froze relations with the Kremlin, imposing a virtual visa ban for Soviet citizens and expelling four Soviet diplomats, the first to be ordered out since relations were established after the 1974 revolution.

Sources close to the negotiations said the Soviet side also had secured promises that the Seetain, the Portuguese state shipyards at the port of Seetain, which have been in financial trouble, would overhaul Soviet ships.

Angola Rebels to Free 26

The Associated Press

LISBON — Twenty-six Portuguese nationals are to be released by Angolan rebels after being detained up to two years, according to a communiqué released here Thursday by the guerrilla group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

non-whites be deported from Britain. It also espoused anti-Semitic policies.

Police said 19 persons were arrested and three policemen injured Thursday night when 600 Asians hurled rocks, stones and clumps of turf at National Front members arriving for a meeting in Gravesend, 24 miles (38 kilometers) east of London. Fighting began when police tried to clear a path for National Front supporters.

Many of the crowd were Sikhs from the large immigrant population of Gravesend. Police reinforcements were called for the meeting and 200 were on duty at the school.

Saturday marks the second anniversary of the riots in Southall, a West London district with several thousand Asian immigrants. During those riots, Blair Peach, a teacher, died in what radical activists claimed was an attack by Scotland Yard's elite Special Patrol Group.

The National Front, its extreme rightist splinter group, the New National Front, and both organizations' political foes, the Anti-Nazi League, had all planned marches in London for Saturday. The National Front demands that

Ronald Swain called the decision of the National Front to hold a meeting in a town with a large Asian population "sheer provocation."

Victory Seen For Arafat at PLO Session

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has weathered a potentially stormy session of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile with his position intact, according to Western diplomats here.

"Arafat's come out smelling of roses," a diplomat said, as the Palestine National Council ended a nine-day session in the Syrian capital, its first in more than two years.

Diplomats said the success of Mr. Arafat and his relatively moderate el-Fatah commando group was unlikely to lead to a softening of PLO policy, but they said he had shirked off pressures to adopt more extreme positions on several key issues.

The council session ended last Sunday with the election of a new 15-member executive committee, the policy-making body of the PLO, in which the strength of Patah, the dominant group, was increased from two to three members.

In return, the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine rejoined the committee after a seven-year absence, but analysts said Fatah and pro-Fatah independents could still wield a majority on the committee.

2 Groups Barred

Two other radical groups, one of which, the Palestine Liberation Front, staged a suicide raid against Israel by hot-air balloon during the council session, failed to win entry to the committee.

Before the session started, diplomatic observers had expected Mr. Arafat, PLO chief for the last 12 years, to come under heavy pressure from Syria, whose relations with the PLO have become strained in the past three years.

They expected this to be reflected in a tougher PLO policy against Jordan, with which Syria has been at odds since last year, and increased representation on the executive committee of the pro-Syrian Palestinian group Saada. However, Saada acquiesced in retaining its one seat on the committee, despite the Fatah increase.

Mr. Arafat also succeeded in avoiding any rupture with Jordan, which he believes to be a key partner because of its large Palestinian population and close ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The council's final statement limited itself to criticizing Jordan for failing to allow the PLO to operate effectively on its territory.

Diplomats speculated that Syria had gone easy on Mr. Arafat because of its need for Palestinian backing in Lebanon, where Syrian troops have been involved in heavy clashes this month with rightist Christian forces.

Prince Shianouk has a legendary reputation for changing his mind and making melodramatic reversals. He once swore that he never would be associated with the Khmer Rouge. He vowed to join the resistance, but the prince had sought massive military aid from China, which Peking rejected.

Prince Shianouk had sought to unite a divided front and command a 100,000-man army to battle the Vietnamese in Cambodia. He also said that his role in the proposed front would be strictly military.

The prince made his abrupt about-face in a telegram to his supporters in Paris and sent a copy to The Associated Press in Peking.

Prince Shianouk, 59, will meet Khou Somphean, a Khmer Rouge leader in Peking in early May for talks on the united front. The front also is expected to include former Premier Son Sann, another Shianouk rival.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ©
5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
Just tell the taxi driver
"Senk roo doe noo"
or
Folkertum Str. 9, Munich.

Giscard, Mitterrand Are Front-Runners

In Vote Sunday to Select 2 for Runoff

(Continued from Page 1)

itical process in a country where about 50 percent of the voters back the leftist opposition.

That would mean that half the French would not be able to express a political preference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a campaign audience a few days ago. "I would not want to be elected if half of the French abstained" in the second round, he said.

In response, Mr. Chirac has asserted that the country is so disenchanted with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that a majority might vote for Mr. Mitterrand in the second election. "Everything must be done to avoid such a risk," said Mr. Chirac, who has hoped to convince more Giscard supporters that there are enough conservative votes to ensure that both the president and Mr. Chirac will be elected.

Rise in Bourge

It is difficult to know to what extent Mr. Chirac's confident demeanor is a bluff. The problem is that French legislation prohibits public opinion polls during the final week of the campaign. But the law's intended aim to protect voters from being unduly influenced as they step into the election booths appears to have backfired. Because the last opinion surveys showed Mr. Chirac surging, the Paris mayor has been able to claim that he commutes to benefit from a late surge.

Rumors that the two minor Gaullist candidates were about to step aside in favor of Mr. Chirac brought a brief rise in the Paris Bourse in the last week, and then a dip when this did not happen. And on the eve of this weekend's vote, other rumors asserted that private polls by the president's entourage indicated that a backlash against Mr. Chirac was under way in the electorate and that he might fall into fourth place behind Mr. Marchais, the Communist candidate.

To some extent, Mr. Marchais has followed Mr. Chirac's tactics and treated Sunday's round as an election entirely separate from the May 10 contest. But the Communist leader harbors no hopes of moving on to the second round.

His main concern, since he pulled his party out of its electoral alliance with the Socialists in 1978, has been to regain Communist dominance of the left. And his pri-

ority at this point is to maintain the one-fifth share of the electorate that his party traditionally holds.

But he has apparently regressed some of the lost ground in recent weeks by staking out more leftist positions than Mr. Mitterrand. Blaming the recession, inflation and unemployment on a "loss of capitalism," Mr. Marchais has called for more state ownership and a virulent campaign a few months ago against mainly black and North African immigrants

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Moroccan Incursion Into Algeria Is Reported

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Algerian Army units have been placed on alert in the Western border region following an incursion into Algeria territory by Moroccan troops pursuing Polisario guerrillas, diplomatic sources Friday.

The reports were not officially confirmed in Algiers or in the Moroccan capital, Rabat. But other sources reported that controls on the Western Algerian border closed to normal civilian traffic for a few days.

The sources said they had no details of the reported Moroccan incursion. It is the first time such an incident has been reported in the years that Morocco has been fighting the Algeria-based Polisario guerrillas, who are seeking independence for the Western Sahara.

Hungary Acts to Introduce 5-Day Workweek

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — The Hungarian government Friday took the first step in implementing a five-day workweek in a move that apparently was hastened by labor troubles in Poland.

In announcing the necessary legal change in the Hungarian work code, Labor Minister Ferenc Trethorn said the government would be scheduled to put into effect at all industrial operations by July 19.

The change means that all Soviet-bloc countries except Romania made on the shorter workweek next year. Shortly after the Polish government made its concession in February to the five-day workweek, Hungarian Communist Party reportedly increased its discussion of ideas.

Syrians, Rightists Agree to End Zable Batt

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Syrian troops and rightist Lebanese Christian forces reached an agreement Friday to stop fighting in Zable, but there was no isolated sniper fire in Beirut. The Zable agreement, announced by government, did not extend to hostilities elsewhere in the country.

The agreement on Zable, a predominantly Christian city 30 miles (50 kilometers) east of Beirut, did not mention any steps to reopen the city's seaport or its airport, which was closed Tuesday after it was hit by mortar rounds. The government said the agreement provided Lebanese security forces to take control of the international highway into Zable and of the city itself, starting Saturday.

Meanwhile, provincial authorities reported that Israeli-backed C

Lebanese militia shelled Palestinian guerrilla strongholds Friday in south Lebanon while Israeli helicopters flew overhead dropping flares.

The bombardment came from positions inside the enclave controlled by the soldiers of renegade Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad.

Carrington Puts Condition on Enlarging EEC

The Associated Press

STUTTGART — The European Economic Community must solve budget problems before new members are added to the 10-nation group, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Friday in a speech.

Lord Carrington, who earlier in the day ended two days of talks in Brussels, pointed to controversial increases in farm subsidies. Britain and West Germany fear could severely strain the EEC budget.

"We are agreed that it is urgently necessary to restructure the Common Market budget before the market becomes even larger," he said.

Greece was admitted into the EEC in January. Spain is expected to join soon, and the admission of Portugal is under consideration. In this case, [Britain and West Germany] — are the only ones that face net financial loss because of the Common Market budget," Carrington said.

In Istanbul, a military court judge ordered the release of 113 trade unionists pending trial on charges of conspiring to overthrow government, The Associated Press quoted a defense lawyer as saying.

East German communists affirms Party's

New York Times Service

ANKARA — Nejmeddin Erbakan, the leader of the Modernized National Salvation Party, and 33 party aides went on trial Friday in military court on charges of trying to set up an Islamic state and acting against socialist principles of the Turkish republic.

Mr. Erbakan and his colleagues were arrested after the parliament dissolved and political activities suspended Sept. 12. Mr. Erbakan is up to 36 years in prison and the other defendants, including 15 legislators, face prison terms ranging from 2 to 17 years.

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The Terrorism Subcommittee

The internal security issue lay comatose in Washington after Congress unplugged its previous life-support systems — the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the old Senate subcommittee on internal security — during the mid-1970s. Now the issue has been resurrected and has gained a new fulcrum in the security and terrorism subcommittee, created by Sen. Strom Thurmond after the Republicans won control of the Senate last November and Sen. Thurmond became chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Chaired by Sen. Jeremiah Denton, an Alabama Republican, the subcommittee has stirred deep anxieties among civil libertarians about a possible return to McCarthyism.

Not only internal security but the word "McCarthyism" itself became denatured during the 1970s. Even the friends of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon found it a convenient charge to level against overly inquisitive — or slanderous — congressmen and reporters, and only weeks ago the Rev. Jerry Falwell attacked the American Civil Liberties Union for allegedly using "old McCarthy scare tactics" in criticizing the Moral Majority. "McCarthyism," in short, has become a politically contentless notion.

During the early 1950s, when Joseph McCarthy was in power and in fashion, the "ism" meant something more precise and ominous. For a half-decade, the frenzied pursuit of Communists in government and of ideological heresy in general polarized political life in Washington. Sen. McCarthy and his companions manipulated the internal security issue for headlines, exaggerated the actual dangers of Communist infiltration in America and destroyed the chances for normal political relationships within the government, first under President Truman and then into the Eisenhower presidency, until the Senate finally condemned Mr. McCarthy in 1954. Behind the shield of congressional immunity, he had sought to persuade the public of the shameful untruth that anti-Communist Truman liberals and Norman Thomas Socialists drank from the same poisoned doctrinal well as the American disciples of Joseph Stalin and that all of those should be deprived of ordinary political amenities and rights.

Today, that time of ravaged careers and reputations, the "McCarthy era," finds some defenders, but not very many. If anything, the historical distortions of the period fashionable today misconstrue and misread McCarthyism's malicious impact much as Sen. McCarthy himself wildly overstated the notion of Communism's pervasiveness in the United States. This latter-day misconstruction holds that there was no such thing as Soviet espionage — rather than that the charge was hurled at people who weren't So-

viet agents as well as at those who demonstrably were. And it also involves believing, falsely, that there were no far left or even Stalinist folk within the political culture — rather than that the American political system must protect the rights of such people to hold and propagate offensive views. Nor do young people in the 1980s learn enough about the struggles fought by the resisters to defend civil liberties in that earlier time of widespread fear.

For those in the center, both Sen. McCarthy's view of reality and today's dubious correctives pose major problems; the one exaggerated the internal security problem while the other denies it entirely. Throughout this century, the internal security pendulum has swung from periods of overreaction such as Sen. McCarthy's worst years to times when the country disregarded the issue, as if inattention alone would dispose of the problem.

Those now reviving the internal security issue in Washington should study carefully its turbulent past. Years ago, the poet Marianne Moore described her craft as one that involved the portrayal of imaginary gardens with real toads in them. Unfortunately, all too often in this century, those in government who have raised the issue of "subversion" have cultivated "imaginary gardens," while the more difficult job of tracking the "real toads" — foreign agents and their American accomplices — has been left to professional counterintelligence specialists.

Rarely have legislative probes been effective in uncovering spies and traitors, whether of the right or the left. At the same time, the threat posed today to American society both by foreign agents — pursuing, more often than not, high-technology secrets in lasers, microelectronics and new weapons systems — and by internationally connected terrorist groups remains genuine and serious. Whether or not the new subcommittee on security and terrorism can play a serious role in helping to meet this threat is a subject to which we will return.

For the moment, it remains only to caution the subcommittee against taking any steps that might fulfill either the wild hopes of its sponsors in the "old boy" internal security network or the comparably extravagant fears of its detractors. Both groups, each for its own reasons, await some rowdy "last hurrah" of Red-baiting. Both sides gird to restage their ideological fantasies of the McCarthy era. Political common sense alone should encourage the subcommittee to disappoint these expectations, to focus instead on the "real toads" of espionage and terrorism, and to avoid — at all costs — another destructive trek through McCarthyism's "imaginary gardens."

THE WASHINGTON POST

A Warning From Wall Street

The unsentimental people who make up the financial markets have never been enthusiastic about President Reagan's plan for a three-year series of tax cuts. The financial people — the bankers, brokers and dealers — are interested, above all, in the future of the inflation and its close companions, the interest rates. Under the Reagan plan, they anticipate a prolonged period in which interest would be high, volatile and very risky to both borrowers and lenders. Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers was speaking unusually sharply Wednesday when he warned against the implications of the Reagan tax cut. But his views are widely shared in Wall Street, and they deserve careful attention in Washington.

The Reagan plan means parallel reductions in both spending and tax rates that would leave the deficit in roughly the present range for at least another year and a half — even if everything goes as the administration anticipates. But things probably won't go as it anticipates. Federal spending over the winter was running significantly higher than projected, and the current fiscal year is already more than half over. The full fiscal impact of rising defense spending still lies ahead.

In the credit markets, the U.S. Treasury takes what it needs to finance the federal deficit, and the rest of the economy gets along with what's left. That makes people whose business is credit, like Mr. Kaufman, attentive to the forecasts of federal borrowing. They are particularly attentive these days because the Federal Reserve Board has repeat-

edly declared its determination to restrain the amount of credit available. If the federal deficit keeps pushing upward when the Federal Reserve is pushing down, the pressure will be expressed once again in very high interest rates. That, in turn, will mean poor growth in the real economy of production, profits and jobs. It will also mean a rising danger of industrial bankruptcies.

A large tax cut, in those circumstances, can only heighten the tension. The administration argues that its tax cut will reduce inflation by encouraging people to work harder, save more and produce more. But the incentive effect would operate relatively slowly. The immediate effect, as Mr. Kaufman observes, would be a leap upward in spending and inflation.

There's a wide consensus that some sort of tax cut is necessary this year to offset some of the recent increases imposed by inflation as it pushes people up into higher tax rates. But the size of that cut is the crucial question. Mr. Reagan's plan would decrease revenues by \$54 billion in fiscal 1982, with further decreases in the following two years. A Democratic alternative, offered by Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, suggests a one-time cut of about \$40 billion. But the economy is running unexpectedly strongly and the administration's campaign to control spending has slipped a little behind schedule. Even Rep. Rostenkowski's suggestion of \$40 billion is beginning to look too large.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

France's Lost Voters

The real danger of another seven years of Giscard d'Estaing — making 30 years of right-wing rule — is that France's precarious social stability may be undermined still further. The threat to France's stability is no longer from the left. It is from the right. The disenfranchisement of so much of French society, for so long, cannot be justified for the

From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 25, 1906

LONDON — Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in the House of Commons last night during the debate on Mr. Keir Hardie's resolution in favor of women's suffrage. Mr. W. Redmond held that any of God's creatures denied the right of a voice in the government of the country in which they lived were more or less slaves. Men had no right to suppose that they were so infinitely superior to women. His reference to slavery evoked a chorus of "Hear! Hear!" from behind the ladies' grille, where sat a bevy of interested "suffragettes." Mr. Crammer asked: "Are we to hand over the government of this country to women, who are not breadwinners and have not to bear the burdens and responsibilities of life?"

Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1931

PARIS — The International Colonial Exposition at Vincennes will open May 6, it was announced yesterday. Besides the French colonies, five nations will have pavilions: the United States, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy. Five others, Great Britain, Greece, Denmark, Persia and Brazil, will be represented at the international "City of Information." In the French colonial section a faithful representation of native life will be given by each colony. Among the most striking of the buildings are models of the Hova royal palace; the Angkor Wat temple; a Marrakesh palace and the mosque of Djamaa in West Africa. The foreign sections include a Belgian Congo palace.



Poland's Rural 'Rebellion'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The village of Zbrosza Duzia is only a very small dot on the map of Poland, some 60 kilometers south of Warsaw. A cluster of old thatched-roof farmhouses, it appears much farther from the bright lights of the capital.

Yet, this is where the farmers' struggle began long before the workers' strikes of the summer of 1980. Here is where a "milk strike" was launched in 1978, a "fruit strike" in 1979, where the first manifestations of solidarity with the strikers in Gdansk were made public and where food products were taken from state depots to be sent to the strikers staging sit-ins at the shipyards.

The Zbrosza Duzia phenomenon grew out of the desperation of independent farmers, poor landowners who faced a future of little but abiding official hostility and the paternalism of a government-controlled market.

This will mean that for the first time in a Communist country there will be a union organization of workers and one of farmers, and for the first time in a Communist country, there will be an independent organization of property owners in addition to one of salaried employees.

Fundamental Role

The registration of the farmers' union will be the latest victory in a series of social measures that are without precedent in Communist countries. With the workers' Solidarity movement, the farmers' union will one day be called upon to play a fundamental role on the social front, and also on the political front.

These two independent unions include the entire active population of Poland and, thus, cannot only negotiate with the government, but also make sure that all agreements are followed up with concrete economic measures.

Paradoxically, the Communist Party could gain from such an arrangement. If they are treated as serious and respected partners, the two unions could, in fact, give a derelict party a new lease on life and some popular support.

Industrial Power

Poland, the world's 10th industrial power, with one-third of its population living in rural areas, is unable to feed itself. The people of Poland, intellectuals, the church and democratic dissidents all asked themselves the same question: How can such a rich country be the only one in Europe to ration food (meat, sugar, etc.) and be preparing to ration all consumer goods? Yet, rationing would be a sign of progress compared with the present shortage of food and other products.

Poland is the victim of mistakes and the voluntary myopia of all the proconsuls and gurus who have followed each other at the head of the regime.

Private Farms

There are 3.5 million private farms in the country covering 75 percent of arable land and which produce 80 percent of the agricultural output. Yet, because of the reigning ideology and to satisfy the unrealistic dogmas imported from the Soviet Union — despite the uttering of the Polish government has allotted most of its assistance to collective farms (the Polish version of the sovkhoz and kolkhoz), which produced 20 percent of the country's agricultural output while running up a huge deficit. At the same time, the share of aid for family farms, which were potentially the most productive, was kept down.

The result was not long in coming: catastrophic agricultural production and mobilization of the farmers.

Just a week after the "victory in

21 points" of the workers' Solidarity movement in Gdansk on Sept. 7, a national congress of farmers in Warsaw announced the creation of a Farmers' Solidarity movement.

The regime was astounded by such audacity and ordered the Warsaw court to refuse to register the group. For the Communist leaders in Warsaw and in Moscow, the very idea of an organization of private farms recalls the specter of the kulaks — that is, of the bloody adventure of Stalin and Bolshevism in Poland is an intolerable slap in the face.

The Polish political leaders, who managed to rule a country in record time, should today be overjoyed. They always said that everything would go well in Poland when the country was truly governed by an alliance of workers and farmers.

Only last January, Stanislaw Kania, head of the Polish Communist Party, declared that a farmers' union would be "the heir of the great landowners."

Yet in Poland these days, clichés fade quickly. Six months after the registration of the workers' Solidarity movement, on Nov. 10, a rural Solidarity will be made legal on May 10.

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Letters

Still in the Rain

Any U.S. president, no matter what his previous position on the subject may have been, who, after taking a bullet in the lung from a \$47.50 "Saturday night special" purchased over the counter with no questions asked, does not become a fervent supporter of a strict handgun control law, simply does not know enough to come out of the rain.

IRWIN MARKS.

Barcelona.

Ancestors

Why is it "Unfair to Monkeys" to compare them to human beings? On the contrary, Al Hix (IHT, April 8) should be highly commended for reminding us that our venerable ancestors were, indeed, monkeys; from whom else, may I ask, have we inherited our remarkable talent for monkey-business?

ESTHER DELCOURT.

Paris.

Protecting Sources

Anthony Lewis' column (IHT, April 20) entitled "Journalistic Hubris Draws Sharp Concern," opposing constitutional protection of journalists' sources, should not be lightly accepted.

WAshington — The only way to amend the Constitution is by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and the approval of three-quarters of the states. Right?

Not if any of 22 bills introduced in Congress this year becomes law; they would make effective constitutional change possible by a mere majority vote of each house plus the president's signature.

The power to interpret the Constitution and to enforce constitutional rights rests with the Supreme Court. Right?

Not if any of those bills become law, since they would remove the Supreme Court's jurisdiction over whole classes of cases would mean that the court could not even enforce rulings already made in those areas. Thus, court-surfing would work retroactively, not just on future cases.

This is not an idle threat. No one should discount Sen. Helms' power. Even in the last Congress, the Senate passed his stripping bill on school prayer; it missed coming to the House floor by only 32 votes (on a petition to discharge it from the Judiciary Committee). In the new, more conservative Congress, and with the tacit support — so far at least — of President Reagan, that particular bill's chances of passage are ominous. So, probably, are those of stripping bills on school busing and abortion.

But won't the Supreme Court itself declare such measures unconstitutional? Probably, but if by the time they reach the court, Mr. Reagan has appointed one or two "conservative" justices, who can tell? And in the meantime, severe damage could have been done to what people have thought were constitutional rights.

So they are attempting it their way through a bill Congress has never before considered: stripping abortion and school prayer and overturning a 17-year-old ruling of the court on school prayer. But they fear they do not have the votes to pass a constitutional amendment on any of those.

Court-strippers make a constitutional argument of sorts, based on Article III, Section 2, which makes Supreme Court jurisdiction subject to "such exceptions . . . as the Congress shall make." They say the framers adopted this language precisely for situations where the court might have "assumed" power or misinterpreted the Constitution.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Letters

Janet Cooke's article about a

fictitious 8-year-old heroin addict of

course deceived the public and of

course blotted on The Washington Post's fine reputation. But in terms of the public interest, it cannot be

compared with such reporting situations as occurred with Watergate, which vitally depended on the confidentiality of sources, where the basic processes of democracy are at stake.

The Cooke article is an

aberration which should not weak-

en the power of the press to inform

the public on matters affecting the

Back to the U.S. Treat Burn Victims with Artificial Skin

Flora Lewis

Rich C. Burke

The shade is Lawrence K. Altman, a woman of proved New York Times Series.

and only recently has been extended to human skin cells.

The 10 burn patients whose cases Dr. Burke reported in Chicago ranged in age from 3 to 60 and had third-degree burns over 50 percent to 90 percent of their bodies. None needed drugs to suppress their immune systems, and the artificial skin did not lead to inflammation or infection.

Although Dr. Burke said it was too soon to predict how long a body could keep the artificial skin, he said he believed it would last a lifetime.

He said it was also too soon to determine its long-term cosmetic effects, but he said no large scars have developed and that the artificial skin looks more like real skin as time passes. Dr. Burke described the artificial skin as soft and pliable, unlike other substances that have been used to cover burns.

The artificial skin is put on shortly after the patient is admitted to a hospital. About a month later, the doctors peel off the plastic covering and replace it with a layer of epidermal cells — the outer portion of skin — taken from the patient's own body.

"A Scaffolding"

The new cells "heal like a sunburn, in less than a week," Dr. Burke said. "What we do is make a 'scaffolding' of artificial skin on which the human cells grow, he said.

The "scaffolding" — the deeper dermal layer — is intended to be permanent. It is this part that is composed of materials from cowhide and shark cartilage.

Patients regain many normal sensations, such as the ability to discriminate hot and cold and to feel pain. Dr. Burke compared the artificial skin to a standard skin graft.

The construction of the materials that were used proved to be as important as their chemical nature, Dr. Burke said. The pores, for instance, had to be about 50 microns apart, "almost exactly what it is" in real skin.

Dr. Burke said that he would like to have had more patients in the series that he reported, but that the skin was not an advance that required statistical analysis. Statistics are not needed, he said, "to know that you have gone to the other side of the river — you've gotten there. Skin that has physically closed a wound for 46 days is different than anything we have ever had before."



Capt. Robert L. Crippen, left, and John W. Young answer questions on the maiden voyage of the space shuttle Columbia.

U.S. Panel to Review Gene-Splice Rules

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

BETHESDA, Md. — A sweeping review of safety guidelines for all recombinant DNA research, or gene-splicing, has been set in motion by the key federal advisory committee in the field.

The action Thursday by the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee reflected the view of many of its members that the rules needed thorough revision, and it led to speculation that the guidelines would be significantly relaxed. The rules were established in 1976 amid intense national debate on the safety of the research.

Some critics favored prohibiting the research for fear that it might cause unforeseeable hazards to people, animals and the environment. No such hazards have materialized despite the great expansion of such work.

The committee, composed of prominent scientists and people from other fields, advises the director of the National Institutes of Health on the guidelines on gene-splicing research in general and on its industrial applications.

Companies Comply

The guidelines are binding on all scientists doing such research with federal support. They are not binding on industry, but most companies abide by them. Several times in recent years the advisory committee has prompted changes in the guidelines that rendered them more flexible for most of the research.

Thursday's action was precipitated by two members, Dr. David Baltimore of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Alastair M. Campbell of Stanford University, who proposed to transform the *obligatory* guidelines into a voluntary code of laboratory practice.

As an alternative, another member, Dr. Jean L. Harris, the Virginia secretary of human resources, proposed a thorough review of the guidelines, including the question of whether they should remain obligatory for federally supported scientists or should become voluntary for everyone. Dr. Harris' motion was approved by an overwhelming majority of the committee.

The motion called on the committee chairman, Ray Thornton, to set up a special panel to consider whether there is a need for the guidelines in their present form or whether a voluntary arrangement would suffice.

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — John W. Young and Navy Capt. Robert L. Crippen, their animated high spirits scarcely diminished more than a week after their landing, said that the performance of the space shuttle Columbia was "phenomenal" and that its "superb" maiden flight opened the way for routine access to space.

The shuttle's cruise was not perfect, the two astronauts said Thursday during their first news conference since the 54-hour flight ended April 14. It was uncomfortable cold in the craft some of the time they said. The toilet quit working near the end of the flight. The crewmen kept getting tangled in unwieldy communications lines. And for all its dramatic grace at the end, the Columbia missed its touchdown spot and landed long.

But Mr. Young, the Columbia commander and the only person to have gone into space five times, said that those occurrences and the rest of a list of about 50 "anomalies" were "nothing to worry about" and could be corrected.

"Like a Dream"

Overall, Mr. Young said, the mission "can truly be called nominal, although I think you really have to call it 'nominal'." He added that "we're going to do away with the word 'nominal'." The term the space agency uses when things go according to plan.

Before the flight, Capt. Crippen had said the odds were against the flight's lasting the full 54½ hours. On such a sophisticated craft, he said.

But Mr. Young said that cordless microphones were being developed to solve the problem of tangled cords. The astronauts said that engineers and analysts were going to work on the toilet problem and the long landing.

There were enough surprises on the flight to keep it near-perfect performance from becoming old hat, Mr. Young said. For one thing, one of the craft's maneuvering thrusters sounded like a "muffled howitzer" when it was first fired, jarring the craft so that it moved sharply.

For another, he said, the view from the shuttle's windows was more expansive than had been anticipated. The views of the Earth, he said, were spectacular, appearing at times like abstract murals.

The astronauts displayed a photograph they took of Tehran, which they said they were going to autograph and send to the former U.S.

hostages as a memento of their ex-hometown.

Mr. Young introduced the crewmen for the second shuttle flight, planned for early fall. They are Col. Joe H. Engle of the Air Force, the commander, and Capt. Richard H. Truly of the Navy, the pilot. Mr. Young presented Col. Engle with a huge mock ignition key made of gold and inscribed "Columbia."

Durban Attack Claimed

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The African National Congress of South Africa Friday claimed responsibility for an attack Monday on an electrical substation near Durban. Two explosions at the substation disrupted power supplies in Durban and Natal provinces.

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The art market

Political Tragedy and Ancient Art

by Sonja Mellman

LONDON — There is a close connection between political tragedies and the art market. Political upheavals and foreign occupation result in massacres, breaking up families and their homes, securing thousands of works of art and debris.

One case is Tibet, whose gilt bronze, stupa banners and ritual objects flooded the Western market for the last 20 years.

The sale at Christie's on April 19th, with an accompanying catalogue entitled "Himalayan and Southeast Asian and Islamic Works of Art," has provided evidence that the flow goes on, with the Tibetan objects as some of the art from another Buddhist state, that has close ties to Tibetan culture.

Tibet is a free state, but, like all Asian countries, it is at the price of poverty, by its failure to

pay its old debts.

But not least are the Buddhist works of art, mainly in style, that have been taken up by commercial diggers to Pakistan, on the pavement with a rick Buddhist shrine. Here, too, in isolated conditions, mildly, sparked off a new wave of dismemberment.

The iron consequence of this artificial

is that prices are kept to a minimum.

A 16th-century gilt bronze figure of a Buddhist monk, one of the ritual objects of Buddhist meditation, only went up £69, far below its £2,300-£3,450 estimate, remained unsold. One reason may have been an accident that caused an ornament on the shoulder to be broken off. In any other

case, such as Italian Renaissance bronzes, the damage would definitely not stop

the market.

Madrid, too, is pleased on a slanting pedestal is considered to be 15th- or 16th-century and, Kuan-yin, probably from western Tibet. It

• Fondation Beytart apparently deterred buyers

225,4455) — competing hard for it.

At the same time, a pernicious feeling of uncertainty concerning precise provenance and period, and sometimes even authenticity, is perceptible at some sales. It is generated by the conditions under which the objects come to light. In the April 22 auction, two small bronze figures of seated Buddhas were described as



Bodhisattva holding a lotus flower.

perfect condition, went to a private collector for a negligible £20. Seconds later, the same buyer acquired a fair-sized 18th-century seated Buddha, 48 centimeters high, for £3,122. Here again the lack of enthusiasm is noticeable. According to professional sources, the bronze had already been offered on the dealers' market. The price was considered a very satisfactory one — which is a way of admitting that prices are very low indeed.

As in all fields that are little known and, therefore, little understood, some strange conventional judgments go unquestioned. An interesting example was provided by an extremely fine carved panel from Nepal, 72 by 29 centimeters, that was once the cover of one of those huge 17th-century books written on horizontal sheets of paper. The accepted wisdom of the trade is that such covers are "stereotyped" and "late." It sold well at £608 — as the market stands. However, this is surprisingly little for so original a work of art.

At the same time, a pernicious feeling of uncertainty concerning precise provenance and period, and sometimes even authenticity, is perceptible at some sales. It is generated by the conditions under which the objects come to light. In the April 22 auction, two small bronze figures of seated Buddhas were described as

coming from the valley of Swat on Pakistan's Afghan border.

Some remarkable excavation work has been carried out at several sites by Italian archaeologists, among them, Domenico Facenna and Maurizio Taddei, but nothing like those two bronzes has turned up so far. That does not dismiss the possibility of a Swat valley provenance, but one would like to know more about the reasons for such labeling before accepting it. If the ultimate source is illicit diggers, it is hardly reliable. They like to cover their tracks and deliberately create confusion.

The objects have obviously had a rough time. The first one appears to have been over-cleaned, then blackened with some product, giving it a nasty greasy surface. Something funny happened to the mouth of the second one and a hole has been plugged in its back.

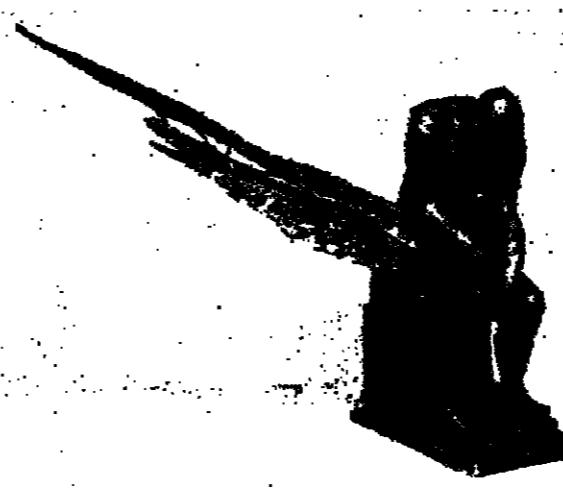
Both are highly interesting, particularly the second one, but they have been hopelessly messed up and the loss of their archaeological background is irreparable. The high prices paid for each one, £5,575 and £7,805 respectively, suggest that they were being bought on behalf of some high-powered U.S. collector or institution — the bidder was Adrian Maynard, a director of Spink's of London.

An inevitable sequel to uncertainty is the lack of any real sense of perspective. The best is no more expensive than average quality. Concluding the sale of Buddhist art from various Eastern cultures was a series of carvings of the second to third century A.D. from Afghanistan and western Pakistan.

Many were the remains of destroyed stupas — symbolic mausoleums erected to enshrine holy relics. The carved schist friezes, sawed off from walls, were handled in high relief. The most remarkable piece was a bodhisattva seated on a throne supported by two lions. The ecstatic smile on the upturned face turned three-quarters made it one of the most marvelous pieces in its style that has appeared in the last decade, despite usual damage to the nose and one missing forearm. At £6,132 this was probably the day's best buy.

The contrast between the small sums involved and the extent of the havoc is extraordinary. So far, no one has taken serious steps to stop the daily destruction — unless international chitchat be considered a priority.

Michael Ayrton and the Myth of Daedalus



Ayrton's "Daedalus Wingmaker," 1960.

BUTON, England — In England, any artist who has a mastery of more than one discipline is viewed with the gravest suspicion, and his work belittled as that of an amateur and a dilettante. In Europe, where the Renaissance tradition of the *uomo universale* is still revered, the opposite is the case.

It was Michael Ayrton's misfortune to have been born an Englishman at a time of artistic insularity: a misfortune compounded by the possession of an incisive intelligence and a biting wit that was his. An inevitable sequel to uncertainty is the lack of any real sense of perspective. The best is no more expensive than average quality. Concluding the sale of Buddhist art from various Eastern cultures was a series of carvings of the second to third century A.D. from Afghanistan and western Pakistan.

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A reassessment of his importance is prompted by a retrospective of his work in the visual arts, now showing in Bruton, Somerset, that ranges over 35 years of his paintings, drawings, sculptures and theater designs.

Michael Ayrton (1921-1975) was the son of a minor but influential man of letters and an MP and sometime chairwoman of the Labour Party. He was an adolescent, if not an infant, prodigy. At 16, he went to Vienna, where his daily round for several months was to copy the Old Masters in the Albertina; in 1938, on another study travel tour, he set up a Paris studio with John Minton.

Returning to England at the outbreak of war, Ayrton was introduced by the novelist Hugh Walpole to John Gielgud, then planning a Shakespeare season in London. Gielgud commissioned the 19-year-old to design costumes and sets for "Macbeth." Six of the designs, completed in 1941 and used by Gielgud in 1942, are the earliest work in the round..."

Two visits, to Sicily in 1956 and Crete in 1958, wrapped Ayrton in

the story of Daedalus, the artist-scientist who created a maze to contain the Minotaur, and whose son Icarus flew too near the sun.

The myth obsessed him for the rest of his artistic life. Between 1958 and 1962 he made 300 drawings, 15 bronzes, a sequence of bone and wax reliefs and more than a dozen paintings on the theme, and wrote a novel called "The Testament of Daedalus." He subsequently made related series — a Minotaur sequence, a Sentinel sequence and an Oracle sequence, including the prophetic figure who later metamorphosed in his work into the Goddess Demeter and her daughter Persephone.

From 1964 to 1966 Ayrton as a draftsman-sculptor concentrated on the theme of the mazemaker. Daedalus had become "any man who, during his life, builds in and around himself a maze of conundrums and experiences." He also developed the theme in a complex book entitled "The Maze Maker."

The maze-making aspect of Ayrton's later theater designs — for "Le Festin de l'Araignee" (1964) for Sadler's Wells; for Purcell's "Fairy Queen" (1951) at the Royal Opera House and for Berlioz's "Les Troyens" (1969) on BBC television — are also shown.

Ayrton never enjoyed good health. He explained a 1956 series of paintings and sculptures of "Figures in Balance" — "Since I am arthritic and can neither bend my permanently rigid back nor for most of the time move easily... I am in no doubt that these small bronzes were my substitute for action..." He was invalidated out of the Air Force in 1942.

He became simultaneously Painting Tutor at Camberwell School of Art, book illustrator — chief of Elizabethan and Jacobean classics — and art critic of the weekly *Spectator*. In 1946 he first visited Italy, where he began a concentrated study of Renaissance art. His drawing and painting became more sculptural in feeling. Then he began to make sculpture.

He had left a moving account of the final impulse: "I hung about on the brink of making sculpture for several uncomfortable years. My painting became a substitute for sculpture, which did it no good. At about this time... I was in a London gallery, during a Manzu show, and only one other person was there. She was totally blind, and felt her way from bronze to bronze, reading the work with her fingers. The sight of her fingers on the bronze, the sensation of her touch, as much as anything pushed me into starting to work in the round..."

Two visits, to Sicily in 1956 and

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21.00 **FABERGE (comprising part II of the Josuie Woof collection)**

Wednesday, May 13
10.00 **CLOCKS AND WATCHES**
15.00 **HORLOGICAL REFERENCE BOOKS**
15.00 **SILVER**
20.00 **MAGNIFICENT JEWELS**

Thursday, May 14
10.00 **MAGNIFICENT JEWELS**
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April 22 - May 23

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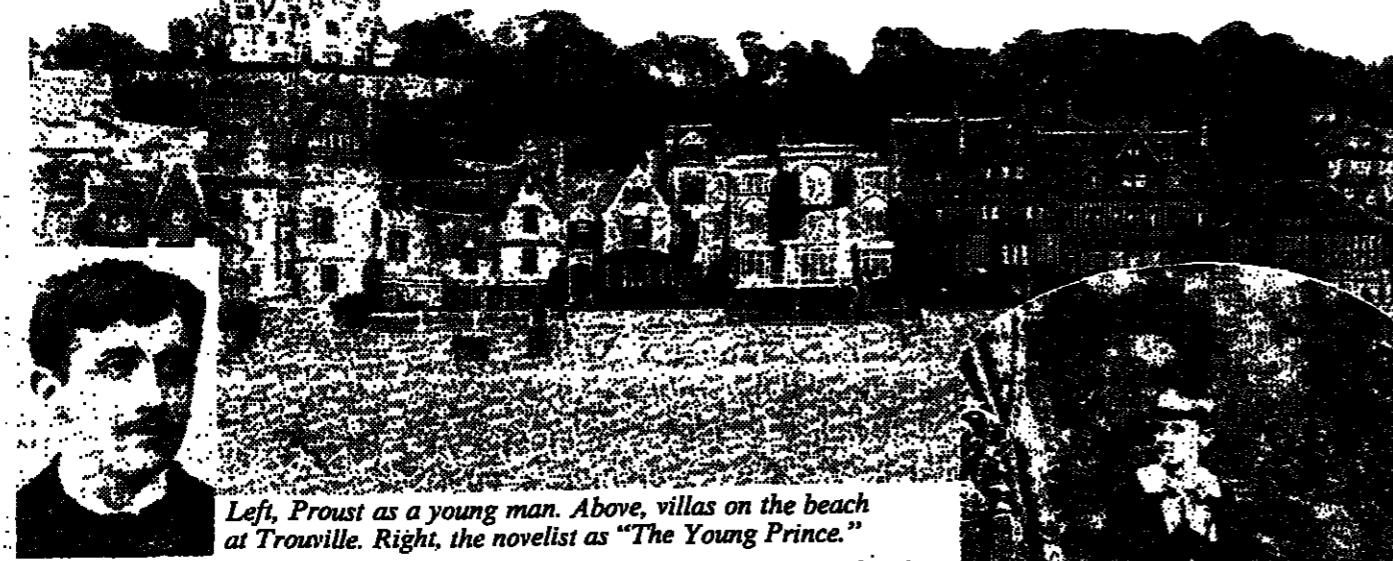
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Leisure

Retracing Proust's Steps in Normandy



On May 16, when the hawthorn is in blossom, the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust meets for its annual "Journee des Aubepines" at 2:30 p.m. in Illiers-Combray, the village near Chartres where Proust grew up. What follows is an itinerary for a personal pilgrimage that traces the novelist's footsteps.

by Elizabeth Richardson

PARIS — Time, Proust tells us, ultimately lays all to waste. Works of art alone escape destruction. Thus the author of "Remembrance of Things Past" assured himself immortality when he wrote his massive work, for it is in this respect as well as because he chose to write a semi-fictional autobiography that the man and the novel are inseparable.

Inevitably when making a Proustian pilgrimage through Normandy to Illiers-Combray and finally on to Paris, we discover not only the milestones of a private life but also the monuments of a public creation.

Normandy, apart from Ile-de-France, is the province Proust knew best. He was familiar with its coast from Dieppe to Mont-Saint-Michel and with the region inland.

However, Cabourg (Belloc in the novel) was usually the focal point of the author's vacations because Proust's stay-at-home nature dictated he return repeatedly to the same familiar place, the Grand Hotel. Although he complained bitterly about noise and drafts, the writer was unable to do without its theatrical atmosphere. As he remarked to his computer friend Reynaldo Hahn, "The hotel looks like the decor for the third act of a farce."

Proust clearly didn't discover traditional Normandy here but in his many countryside excursions. The automobile trips of 1907 with Alfred Agostinelli at the wheel are undoubtedly the best known. Fictionalized as the outings the narrator takes with Alberine, their celebrity is largely due to the intimate relationship between rider and driver.

Sometimes their destination, usually a church or cathedral, was reached after dark. So when Proust was unable to see, for example, what Ruskin had described as the "stone trees" of the Lisieux cathedral, Agostinelli illuminated it with his car headlights. Appropriately, the chauffeur, who always wore a close-fitting cap, reminded his passenger of a nun—not a sister of charity, Proust tells us, but a Sister of Speed.

Masterpieces of nature attracted the novelist

as well. We only have to remember the trips the narrator and his grandmother take with Madame de Villeparisis to realize that beautiful landscapes were one of Proust's purest joys. The pleasure of encountering sites equal to his dreams and imagination is evident in his numerous and enthusiastic descriptions.

Among the most unforgettable is that of the flowering apple trees in Normandy in May: "As far as the eye could see, they were in full bloom, of an unparalleled luxury, their feet in the mud and dressed for a ball, not taking any precautions to leave unscathed the most marvelous pink satin ever seen...." Later, an asthmatic Proust unwilling to bypass their beauty would visit the apple trees of Ile-de-France in a hermetically sealed taxi.

Indeed, bad health ended the young Proust's vacations in Ile-de-France. But until he was 13, every Easter the family arrived in Illiers, a village that so closely resembles its fictional counterpart, Combray, that it is now named Illiers-Combray. Proust stayed with his Aunt and Uncle Amiot at 4 rue du Saint-Esprit.

Today, this home is preserved by the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust and open to Proustians who wish to see where the near-aesthetic Tante Leonie (taken after Proust's aunt Elisabeth Amiot), spent her last years. When Mr. Larcher, a former vice-president of the society, was still alive, he made sure there was always the legendary bottle of Vichy water (with an old label), *tilleul* leaves and one of those small madeleines that are still sold in the village.

Of course the child Marcel's room is what readers of Proust most wish to see, for we know that its furnishings served as primary material for Proust's imagination. The portrait of Prince Eugene dominates. How easy, then, to understand the boy's disappointment when he discovered his picture was not unique. Its double was hanging in a railroad dinner, serving as a cookie advertisement!

The kitchen in this pocket-sized home evokes memories of Francoise readying sumptuous meals at any cost. The kitchen maid was forced by the jealous Francoise to endlessly prepare asparagus despite her allergy to the vegetable. Chickens were pitilessly beheaded as Francoise cried, "La sale bête!" However, the garden with its plaster Venus and bell that signaled Swann's arrival is a disappointment compared to its literary transcription.

Proust's Uncle Amiot had two other gardens, though—one on rue des Lavois and another which he named the Pre-Catalan after the garden in the Bois de Boulogne. The pink



and white hawthorn bushes grow in the sand. These are the famous *aubepines* that the small Marcel visually devoured each time he took a walk Méséglise Way.

For him, the pink flowers were twice as beautiful as the white. After all, in the local bakery cookies with pink icing were twice as expensive as those with white, and pink reminded the boy of his favorite dessert, strawberries with *fromage à la crème*. But also the hawthorn blossoms of May had a sacred quality because they were always placed on the altar of the village church, Eglise Saint Jacques. Sadly, Proust developed asthma, the perfume of the beloved *aubepines* became fatal and the child no longer returned to Illiers.

Proust spent much of his time in Paris, and it is the Paris of the Belle Epoque, of carriages and corsets, that we associate with him. But for those who knew the novelist, he was linked in particular with the luxury hotel still on the place Vendome. He was "Le Proust du Ritz."

The writer spent his first evening there in 1907 when he gave a dinner for Calmette de Le Figaro, who had published his article praising Madame de Noailles' collection of poems, "Les Eblouissements." The dinner, in a private room, went splendidly and afterwards the guests were to be entertained by Gabriel Faure. Unfortunately, an indisposition that foreshadowed the composer's eventual deafness prevented him from performing. Not until 1917, 10 years later, did Proust return to the Ritz. When he did, however, he developed the habit of dining there several times a week.

Proust tipped the hotel employees generously. Consequently, he often found himself without money at the end of the evening and so he would ask the doorman to lend him 50 francs. When the doorman quickly offered it to him, Proust simply told him to keep the money as his tip and then reimbursed the debt the following evening.

The author especially cultivated good relations with the maître d'hôtel, Olivier Dabescat. Full of helpful information, he was frequently seen in private conversation with the author, not only at the Ritz but also while the two strolled together in the Bois. Unquestionably, Dabescat's literary reincarnation is Arme, the maître d'hôtel at Balbec's Grand Hotel.

It is appropriate that our search for Marcel Proust end at the place Vendome, because if in his later years Proust worked in his celebrated cork-lined room, he spent many hours at the Ritz. As he said, he was settled in his ways there and no one bothered him. It was his second home. The Ritz replaced the comfort and security of Illiers-Combray and, at the same time, was a substitute for the palaces of Cabourg that Proust would never see again.

For information on other activities, write the Societe des Amis de Marcel Proust, 4 rue du Dr. Proust, 28120 Illiers-Combray, France.



Chartres Cathedral, not far from Illiers-Combray. Inset, Proust on his deathbed.

A Talk With Proust's 'Dear Celeste'

by Jason Weiss

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, France — "My dear Celeste," she recalls of his saying in her book, "Monsieur Proust" (New York: McGraw-Hill; Paris: Robert Laffont) "you know everything about me. You don't know how many people will come to see you after I am dead. And, of course, you won't answer them. I know you."

Which, for 50 years, was true. Then, in 1973, Celeste Alberet published her memoirs about her times with the author of "Remembrance of Things Past," because of the lies and half-truths she had seen proliferate since he died in 1922 at the age of 51.

Celeste was Proust's housekeeper during the last and most difficult period in the composition of his masterpiece, which consumed him totally. An invalid with severe asthma, he lived by night then, resting by day; he always worked in bed. His dedication made him a recluse and his "dear Celeste" became, in effect, his lifeline to the outer world.

"I led the life that he led," she says, her memory scanning the century. "I was always working."

At 90, Celeste lives quietly in a modern home just west of Paris, near Maurice Ravel's house, where she was a caretaker a decade ago. More Proustians than Ravelians, came to see her — and Proust has never left her. No memoirs claim the visitor's attention, yet something is there. "Those 10 years were an entire life for me," says Celeste carefully, at which her daughter, Odile Gavendant, smiles.

As a reader, I am constantly aware that the great writer could almost be as much a fiction as his work. That is why I have come, simply to hear Celeste, to listen to her testimony in person like all the others before me. Two days earlier, the American ambassador to France had come, to present her with a Franco-American bicentennial medal of friendship.

Celeste remembers, and the memories return in waves. She is old but not too fragile; she wants to help me with my coat. And she still enjoys welcoming visitors from around the world. "When they speak to me of Proust, I'm content. Because I relive that time." She is the most direct descendant of his own heart's poetry.

"When I met Proust," she recalls, "I had come from the provinces [the Lozère] and had never left my parents. My husband lived in Paris. He was a chauffeur, and had already known Proust. For me, Proust was always a grand seigneur. I learned a lot from him."

"The first time he asked me to stay at his home [she was 22], the war had broken out, and he said, 'Madame, I am going to ask you now that I have no one, and I must always have someone, to make my coffee.' He only drank *cafe au lait*; he didn't eat. So I said, 'Yes, monsieur.' And he said, 'Because if you would condescend to make my coffee, I will do all the rest. I know that you don't know how to do anything.'

"It was true," she says. "Then, 'And you don't know how to speak in the third person.' So I said, 'No, monsieur.' I didn't know what it meant. In the country we knew everyone: 'And I shall never ask you to.'"

When Proust did occasionally go out in those years, it was always to gather details and renew impressions for his work. "He was like a seeker; he gathered it all in his enormous memory. He was occupied only with his work, he labored only for his work, he had only that."

And when he returned, they would often talk for hours together. "When he saw on his watch that it was late, he would say, 'Mon Dieu, Celeste, you know I have lost time. You are very nice, but we have been talking for three hours. But I think that in everything he did, he had his purpose."

Another book could have been made out of Celeste's recollections of those conversations, Odile points out, but the world would be too much of a strain now. "He always said, 'You should write your diary,'" adds Celeste.

"When I die, it will sell like the baker sells his *pains* in the morning," I said. "You're teasing me, monsieur." He said, "No, I've never spoken so much as with you. But I never did."

"I played a rare role in relation to Proust," she says. "He spoke in a way that you couldn't refuse. He was always very distant and very close. He had a lot of charm."

"Proust was a whole universe. And he was always giving me advice, he saw everything. I found all one could have there. He filled me with joy, everything pleased me."



Proust's housekeeper Celeste

Realizing that Celeste's experience was so completely that of a living man, she read his work. "I didn't like to see it; I read it now, it seems as though I'm with him. I have the same sensations, recognize in passages certain people, quizzed, though he never told me that."

When Proust died, Celeste lost all of his things. "After that," her daughter Odile was born. I think she became all me, because it was the thing that could from her memory and permit her to go on. She loved me as if I were Proust, to put in me everything, she'd learn him. That's very difficult for a child."

"I think that for my mother it was extraordinary to meet up with Proust as a child; she didn't like to go out, found in Proust what she sought; she knew him. And he, in essence, found in me what he needed. For my mother, it is the crystallization of her life."

Wajda's Heroic Sequel to 'Man of Marble'

by Ronald Holloway

WARSAW — Flowers bedeck the high fence before the Lenin Shipyard. Portraits of the Pope and the Black Madonna hang from the bars beneath both Polish and Vatican flags. An altar is visible beyond the fence.

It's a warm August day, and a crowd of men, women and children are gathered before the Gdansk gate to wave at workers on the other side. Only those with special ID-cards can pass through the gate, at which two young workers of the KSSG (Gdansk Strike Committee Security) are posted daily to control the traffic into the shipyard.

Not Gdansk, but Warsaw. Andrzej Wajda, Poland's masterful film director, is shooting a scene from "Man of Iron" at the Documentary Studio on Czerniakowska Street. The studio is much too small for his purposes, but time is of the essence — "Gilles Jacob has promised us a slot at Cannes, and we want to wrap up shooting by the end of April!" he explains.

The atmosphere of late summer is only possible in a studio, and this was the only one available. It is Day No. 42 of shooting, a few hours before a scheduled four-hour warning strike.

A BBC team is also on the set, for Wajda arrived from Gdansk only a few days ago and wants to return at the earliest opportunity. They film a director rehearsing a mass scene before the gate, and the confrontation between a worried mother and a Polish journalist.

The scene takes place near a Solidarity "21 Points" sign, and in the background the KSSG guards at the gate remove a bottle of vodka from a visitor's bag and pour it on the ground. The rehearsal over, the television team is two reporters with a BBC camera passing through the gate under an official symbol that forbids cameras in the shipyard.

In the pause, Wajda explains how "Man of Iron" is the sequel to his earlier "Man of Marble," made in 1976 and released worldwide at Cannes in 1978. Both films were written by the novelist-filmmaker Aleksander Scibor-Rylski.

Because he belongs to the strike committee,



Wajda finishing "Man of Iron" in Warsaw three weeks ago.

The first covered the period from the early 1950s under Stalin to the Gdansk gate in 1976. Its ending clearly indicated that the former strike leader Birkut, "Man of Marble" of the 1970 shipyard riots.

In the second film, which covers the period 1970-1980, Birkut's son, a new "Man of Iron" and member of a strike committee, has taken his father's place at the shipyard in Gdansk.

It is an account of what the Son of Man of Marble has been up to since the heady days of the 1968 student reforms and the 1970 riots in which his father was killed. He has married the young reporter who exploited his father's fate for her diploma-film and remorselessly interviewed him in the closing scene of "Man of Marble."

Because he belongs to the strike committee,

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

BHP Says Alumax to Leave Australian Project

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Alumax will withdraw from the proposed 550-million-Australian-dollar (\$627-million) aluminum smelter project at Lochinvar, New South Wales, Broken Hill Proprietary said in a statement.

Alumax was to have taken a 45-percent interest, BHP 35 percent and a Japanese consortium, AlfaFt Proprietary, 20 percent. The BHP statement gave no reason for the pullout, but there has been intense speculation in recent weeks that the U.S. company was withdrawing because of a planned increase in the price of electricity supplied to Lochinvar.

Krupp Stahl Plans to Eliminate 5,000 Jobs

AP-Dow Jones

BOCHUM, West Germany — Krupp Stahl, the steelmaking unit of the Krupp group of steel and heavy industrial companies, said Friday it plans to eliminate about 5,000 jobs by 1982 as a part of its restructuring operations amid the ongoing steel crisis.

Krupp Stahl and its subsidiary Krupp Stedwestfalen will reduce their work force from 40,000 to 35,000 by 1982, mainly through a hiring freeze but also through dismissals if necessary, the company said.

Elf-Aquitaine Says 5-to-1 Stock Split Possible

AP-Dow Jones

PARIS — Societe Elf-Aquitaine, the state-controlled oil group, said Friday it will seek shareholder approval to reduce the nominal value of its shares to 10 francs from the current 50 francs.

Canada Allows New Terms for Massey Issue

Reuters

TORONTO — Massey-Ferguson said it received approval from the governments of Canada and Ontario of amended terms for a government-guaranteed issue totaling 200 million Canadian dollars of preferred.

The shares, to be sold with a par value of 25 Canadian dollars, will carry a dividend of one-half of the Canadian prime lending rate plus 1.375 percentage points, which would provide a yield of about 10.5 percent, the company said. The dividend was to have been half the prime rate plus 0.75 of a percentage point.

Flick Unit Wins Greek Order for 106 Tanks

Reuters

BONN — Krauss-Maffei, part of the Friedrich Flick group, was awarded a contract by Greece to produce 106 Leopard-1 tanks for 300 million Deutsche marks (\$138.3 million), a Krauss-Maffei spokesman said. He said the Greek government has an option on an additional 110 tanks.

FCC Lets Comsat Build 2 Earth Stations

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has reversed itself by authorizing the Communications Satellite Corp. (Comsat) to begin building two satellite earth stations for the Defense Department.

The agency, which previously had rejected the project, said Comsat could begin construction at sites in Hickam, Hawaii, and Finegan, Guam, but only at risk to its stockholders, pending proceedings to determine if the usage rates being offered the Pentagon are adequate to recover Comsat's construction costs and any shortfalls in projected traffic.

U.S. Steel, Italian Firms Sign \$1-Billion Pact

United Press International

ROME — U.S. Steel signed contracts worth nearly \$1 billion with two Italian companies to purchase seamless steel pipe and a rolling mill, a deal part of the Finsider Group, the accords were signed with Dalmatia and Innocenti, both IRI members.

Under the agreement, U.S. Steel will purchase about 120,000 tons of seamless pipe a year for the next five years from Dalmatia, and a rolling mill from Innocenti.

Nestle Sales Rise 18% in First Quarter 1981

Reuters

ZURICH — Nestle group sales in the first quarter of 1981 rose more in 18 percent over the 5.6 billion Swiss francs (\$2.8 billion) of the period last year, Managing Director Arthur Fuerer said Friday.

J.S. Agency Adopts Open-Ended Mortgage Formula

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board approved regulations Thursday permitting federally chartered savings and associations to write mortgages with interest rates that can increase without limit.

The bank board's action — which its new chairman, Richard Pratt, said "will provide tremendous support" for the thrift industry — exceeded industry expectations and was angrily criticized by consumer representatives.

Bankers and savings executives say variable rate mortgages are necessary for home financing because of volatile economic conditions. But the fixed rate mortgage has been a popular American institution since the Depression. Consumer groups object that Thursday's regulations, which take effect

Fed Envisages Reserve Exemption

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve said Friday it will probably seek authorization from Congress soon to exempt permanently small depository institutions, including savings and loan firms, from reserve requirements.

The Fed made the announcement as it extended for six months a deferral of reserve requirements for non-member depository institutions with less than \$2 million in total deposits. The Monetary Control Act makes certain deposits of non-member institutions subject to reserve requirements.

April 30, lack both limitations on how much a borrower's monthly payments may increase and adequate disclosure requirements.

Ellen Broadman, an attorney with the Consumers Union of the United States, called the new regulations "an abomination" that "could wreak total havoc in the housing market." She said that

the industry and its critics agree that variable rate mortgages represent a profound economic shift, requiring borrowers and home owners, rather than institutional lenders, to assume the risk of predicting interest rate fluctuations.

The new regulations allow lend-

ers to offer an instrument called an "adjustable mortgage loan" whose interest payments would rise or fall according to an index to be mutually chosen by borrower and lender, such as the interest rate for Treasury bills.

A rise in the index could be passed on to the borrower in increased monthly payments, without limit, or by increasing the term of the loan up to 40 years.

Mr. Pratt, a Reagan appointee, said the new regulations were necessary for a "viable housing finance sector." He said they represented an "forward-thinking approach" to the thrift industry.

At a news conference, he placed Thursday's action in the larger context of financial deregulation, saying that the marketplace rather than the government is the proper place for mortgage rates to be decided.

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The new regulations allow lenders to offer an instrument called an "adjustable mortgage loan" whose interest payments would rise or fall according to an index to be mutually chosen by borrower and lender, such as the interest rate for Treasury bills.

A rise in the index could be passed on to the borrower in increased monthly payments, without limit, or by increasing the term of the loan up to 40 years.

Mr. Pratt, a Reagan appointee, said the new regulations were necessary for a "viable housing finance sector." He said they represented an "forward-thinking approach" to the thrift industry.

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The new regulations

ACROSS

1 "... lift dat."
 5 The end
 10 Naldi of the silent
 14 Box-score data
 16 "Giraldas" composed
 19 Serviceable
 20 Islands off Galway
 21 Horn
 22 Uprising in
 23 Viscount Templewood
 24 Fortify
 27 Caper
 28 Expert
 29 Undo
 30 Crowd together
 31 — spumante
 32 Layer
 33 Slight
 34 Fondled
 35 Ade book: 1896
 41 Canadian land agent
 43 Gibson
 44 Leaflets: Abbr.
 45 — Hari
 46 Western pac.
 47 Destine
 48 French pronoun
 49 Accident in Kansas
 53 Currier's partner
 54 Maligas
 55 Sheriff
 57 Is a trifold
 58 Skips
 59 Gait
 60 Developed ability

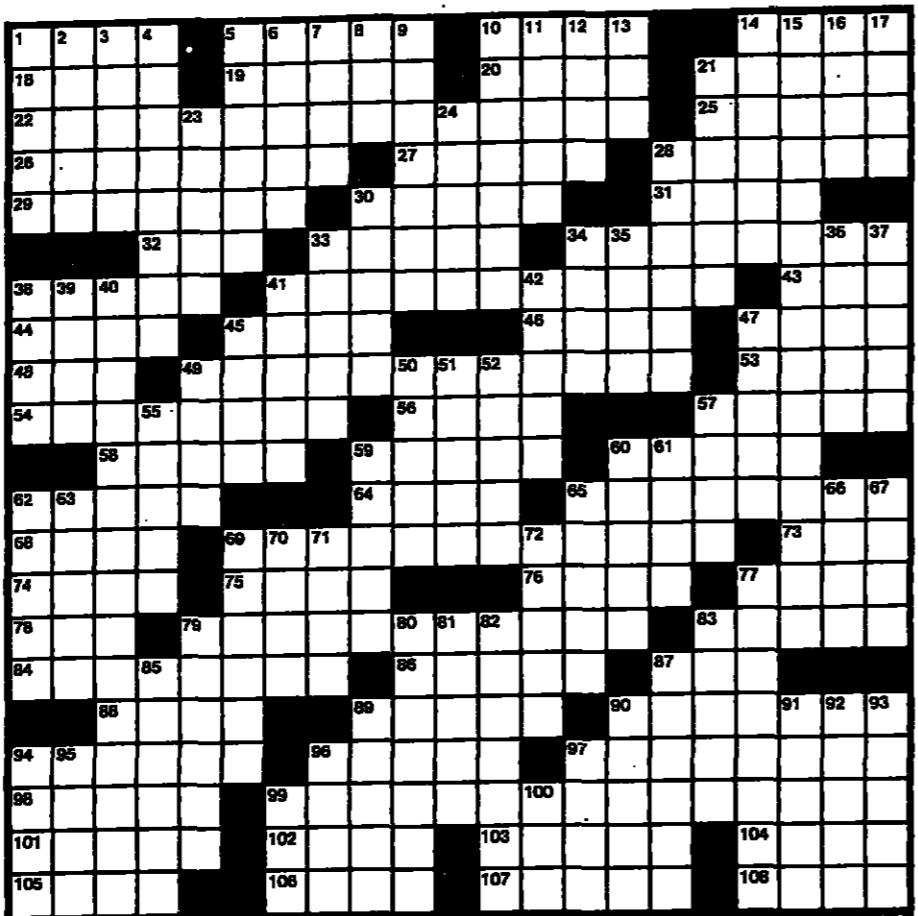
ACROSS

62 Wine-bottle size
 64 Dust-bowler
 65 Imitation
 66 Bucket
 69 Political victory in California
 73 " — home"
 75 Hallucinated
 76 Painter Holbein
 77 Adriatic feeder
 78 Bee follower
 79 Bay State ceramics
 80 Give
 84 Iceman
 85 Volcanic island
 86 Pigment for Gainsborough
 87 Help
 88 Essential meaning
 89 Be noisy
 90 Comatose states
 94 Copper features
 95 Cotton thread
 97 Part of E.C.A.
 98 Apocope
 99 Uruguayan symbol
 101 Runciter
 102 Former constellation
 103 J.R. in "Dallas"
 104 Quaker word
 105 " — clock scholar"
 106 Benchley's "The —"
 107 Actress-singer Blakely
 108 Grit

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Saving Space By William Lutwiniak



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

LOGIC PARC JOURNAL ORATORIO
 THESE ISLANDS ALCIR REBUKE
 FUELA LAGUNA CLOTHESLINE
 ELLIS ISLANDS HAD SIGHTED
 ALAS ISLAND TECDEL
 FRASER ISLAND AGAMANT TATE ECO
 LADDE HILDE AURAS CHEAT
 AZAM PHILIPPE BROWN BROWN
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 HORA PIPY PTAM SOLDAT
 JAT MITTEES COILERS ELL
 ALERTS ELL
 LINDA PHILIPPE BROWN BROWN
 INSTITUTE INSTITUTE TRADE
 LIDAS RAYATAY ABE INAH
 LINDA ALICE GAGE HELLO
 ELLA ELLA
 LINDA THE DOLCE COOKIES
 SECKER ALAST ECHO ABBAD
 SEEDEN DAFFEE DATE

DOWN

1 Used the oven
 2 "... Nothing like..."
 3 Actors' club
 4 Sharing another's emotions
 5 U.S. inventor
 6 Where the Po flows
 7 Pleasant
 8 O'Neill play
 9 Ophidian
 10 French-Spanish region
 11 Literary device
 12 Dialogue
 13 Exemplar for a sluggard

DOWN

14 Perches
 15 Czech necklace
 16 As to
 17 Litigant
 18 Bar serving
 19 End of a Kilmer poem
 20 Where the Po flows
 21 Serving
 22 End of a Kilmer poem
 23 Bar serving
 24 Gaffe
 25 Strand
 26 Mount Moses climbed
 27 Millers
 28 Ovch. member
 29 PEKING
 30 Alevian island
 31 What " — vore" means
 32 Sheath or shaft
 33 Proceedings

DOWN

30 Mayo and Yaqui
 31 Czech necklace
 32 Law enforcement in Lebanon
 33 End of a Kilmer poem
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 37 Mount Moses climbed
 38 Ovch. member
 39 PEKING
 40 Do very well
 41 Symbols of authority
 42 Conductor Previni
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 59 Indiana athlete in the N.B.A.
 60 Mrs. Luce
 61 Lateen, e.g.
 62 Dominik's dog
 63 Mexican pines
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 65 Timeable: Abbr.
 66 Acute
 67 Frolics
 68 Unproductive
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 71 Judo exercises
 72 Acute
 73 Acute
 74 Relax
 75 Wine flask
 76 Erudition
 77 Dum —, Scotland
 78 Dippy
 79 Jimia

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW			
ALGARVE	15 59	13 51	Foggy	Los ANGELES	23 73	14 61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8 44	3 27	Cloudy	MADRID	17 57	4 39	Cloudy
ATHENS	29 55	12 51	Foggy	MARINA	29 55	12 51	Foggy
AUCKLAND	21 70	13 54	Foggy	MIAMI	26 55	22 52	Foggy
BANGKOK	35 52	25 79	Foggy	MILAN	12 54	10 50	Rain
BEIRUT	33 51	23 72	Foggy	MONTREAL	9 48	3 27	Cloudy
BELGRADE	7 45	4 27	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
BERLIN	7 45	4 27	Cloudy	MONTREAL	9 48	3 27	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22 72	5 41	Foggy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
BUDAPEST	22 72	5 41	Foggy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
BUEENOS AIRES	18 59	10 36	Foggy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
CAIRO	24 97	11 52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
CASABLANCA	19 42	11 52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
CHICAGO	10 58	4 39	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
COPENHAGEN	15 59	3 22	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	15 59	3 22	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
DUBLIN	5 41	3 37	Overcast	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
EDINBURGH	5 41	1 34	Rain	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
FLORENCE	15 59	10 50	Rain	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
GENEVA	9 42	2 29	Rain	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
HELSINKI	16 50	2 19	Rain	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
H.C. MING CITY	21 88	24 75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
HONG KONG	20 88	12 51	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
HOUSTON	20 88	12 51	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
ISTANBUL	19 46	9 46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
JAKARTA	21 88	21 70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
JERUSALEM	22 90	22 72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
KIEV	21 88	21 72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
LAS PALMAS	20 68	13 55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
LIMA	25 77	14 57	Foggy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
LISBON	17 63	10 50	Foggy	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow
LONDON	9 46	2 34	Overcast	MOSCOW	2 35	2 25	Snow

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 24, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on base prices. The following are the latest available prices for the previous day: (1) — monthly; (2) — quarterly; (3) — weekly; (4) — monthly; (5) — quarterly; (6) — monthly; (7) — quarterly; (8) — monthly.

Other Funds

(1) Alexander Fund \$14.91
 (2) Arab Finance L.P. \$1,067.78
 (3) Arab Community Fund \$1,067.78
 (4) Arab Fund \$1,067.78
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White Sox Batter Orioles, 8-5 (on 26 Hits) and 5-3

The game had been tied at 2-2 when, in the third, Singleton hit his third base-empty homer of the day. After Raines' go-ahead single, Chicago added an insurance run in the sixth on Jim Essian's double.

Reds 5, Astros 4

In the National League, a 4-0 lead was maintained by a mud-humming pitching staff. The Reds also the highest output of the Sox team and Chicago's hits against Kansas City, 1955.

Lemon drove in four runs (Almon and Greg Pryor) to lead Chicago's offensive attack. The White Sox, in each of the first six frames, had seven-run bursts in the 4th and 6th.

Chicago had three or-game hits, with Almon getting four (Jones 1-1), who yielded two to Ken Singleton in the end fourth inning, picked up a win. Scott McGregor (0-1), of five Baltimore pitchers, led the loss.

The night before, the White Sox 3-2, in the 5th, when pitcher and Almon walked, advanced to Tony Bernazard, and scored on a single to right of Steve (1-1), the 1980 CY Young winner. Francisco Sosa pitched the first 6½ innings against victory since May 18, 1978. Farmer recorded his sec-

Baseball Roundup

sung in Ken Griffey from second with two out in the 10th. The Reds were seemingly in command in the eighth, with Tom Seaver working on a two-hitter, but Terry Puhl singled in one run and Cesar Cedeno greeted reliever Tom Fomme with a three-run homer.

Braves 7, Giants 3

In San Francisco, Chris Chambliss' double in the fifth broke a 3-3 tie and triggered Atlanta to a 7-3 victory over the Giants. The decisive rally began with two out, when Claudell Washington singled and took third on Bob Horner's single before Chambliss followed with his double.



Giants' Billy North was into second with a steal as ball bounded away from Braves' shortstop Rafael Ramirez. Atlanta won, 7-3.

Millie Burke: The Wrestler Was a Lady

By Alan Greenberg

Los Angeles Times Service

ENCINO, Calif. — One guy who was supposed to wrestle her was so scared the promoter had to send the sheriff to get him. When the lawman finally dragged him to the arena from behind his counter — he was a short-order cook — the guy protested he couldn't wrestle Mildred Burke because he had no trunks.

So Burke, the crowd cheering her on, took her off — she was wearing a leotard — and gave them to him. Then she pinned him.

In 1935, at age 19, she started wrestling in earnest on the carnival circuit, offering \$25 to any man of reasonably similar weight who could pin her within 10 minutes. None did.

Now See This

Her physique was such that the Los Angeles Police Department displayed her poster in its offices to shame its men into staying in shape.

She was in Ripley's Believe It or Not for doing 100 body bridges on the editor's desk. Opponents believed it — because after 21 years and more than 6,000 matches, Millie Burke retired in 1955 as the undefeated women's world wrestling champion.

Before you start thinking she must have looked like some sort of Soviet shot putter who feared nothing except a chromosome test, know that Burke in her prime was a beauty and the heartthrob of thousands. She was married three times. Her fans included Al Jolson and Cesar Romero.

In her prime, she was 5-2, 138 pounds. Now, she weighs 180, but it's mostly muscle. She says she still gets marriage proposals in the mail. She's an outgoing woman with a gentle manner who apologized to a recent visitor for not wearing eye makeup; she's allergic to it.

'It Was Terrific'

On the concrete wall behind her desk is a poster of her as a young woman, biceps flexed, dressed in a champion's belt and a low-cut blue wrestling outfit. She says she was offered a movie contract in those days, but turned it down: "They wanted to make fun of wrestling," Burke said. "To me, it was terrific. I didn't want to put it down."

Finally, years later, she did take a movie job, Burke, 65, has just finished a stint as technical adviser for MGM's "All the Marbles," a movie about women wrestlers.

Burke has been introducing the actresses for six months.

at her gym here, occasionally climbing through the ropes to show them how to deliver a forearm shiver or how to apply a crooked leg scissoring, her favorite tool.

"You thrust that head in a vice with your legs," Burke said. "You can break their neck."

Moderity isn't one of the attributes needed to apply the crooked leg scissoring. When an actress tried by locking her opponent's head between her knees, Burke, wearing a dress, entered the ring to demonstrate.

She locked the woman's head between her thighs, utilizing the body's strongest muscle, the quadriceps. "You should have heard her scream," said Burke.

She doesn't use the crooked head scissors much, though. Mostly, she's an entrepreneur. Since 1961, Burke has trained about 2,000 aspiring women wrestlers. She has about 500 under contract and they wrestle throughout the nation and in Canada, Mexico and Japan.

She also has a mail-order business featuring video tapes of her wrestlers, which grosses about \$150,000 a year. She says MGM paid her \$3,000 a week for her services on "The Marbles." She has just moved into a \$500-a-month house and owns a 1980 Lincoln and Cadillac. Not bad for a woman who had to hock what she said was worth \$50,000 worth of jewelry for \$5,000 in order to eat when she retired from the ring.

But Burke never spent much time grieving about fortunes made and squandered. She was born Aug. 5, 1915, in Coffeyville, Kan., the youngest of six children. At 15, she found herself working as a waitress on the Zuni Indian reservation near Gallup, N.M.

Let's Go to the Hop

Her social life consisted of sneaking in to watch an occasional Zuni war dance. She was 17 when her boyfriend stopped to see her on her way to California and asked her to marry him. She accepted. "I would have married anyone to get off that reservation," she said.

When they moved to Kansas City, he took her to a wrestling match. "I loved it," she said. "[Women's wrestling] was something that had never been done. As a kid, I had the same dream over and over. I'd be at the head of the steps, and there'd be a crowd of people applauding at the bottom. And I'd take off ... like an angel."

There were only two obstacles. One, she was pregnant. The other was the thought of putting a woman wrestler in the ring when there was only slightly less remote than that of putting a man on the moon.

But she persevered, finally convincing Billy Wolfe, then the Missouri state champion and soon to be her promoter

and second husband, that she wanted to make wrestling her career. She weighed 115 then, but Wolfe became a believer when she twice pinned a 160-pound man she says Wolfe had paid a dollar to "slam her so hard that she'll quit bothering me."

It wasn't an easy life. For two decades, Burke wrestled six days a week, 50 weeks a year in every state of the continental United States except New York (when women's wrestling wasn't permitted there) and in Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Japan.

Along the way, Burke says she broke her nose, had five knee injuries and had each of her thumbs ripped out of the joint and pushed back to her wrist.

On Her Uppers

Burke's worst injury was when she was on her back and an opponent stomped her on the mouth, loosening all her teeth. Eventually, they all had to be removed. "I beat the living hell out of her," Burke recalled, "I was hurting so bad, I went insane."

Whatever the circumstances, she always tried to be feminine. Burke says she was the first wrestler of either sex to wear fancy robes, and she wore \$50,000 worth of jewelry into the ring until its safekeeping became to much of a headache.

She was paid well, making as much as \$2,600 a night and grossing \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year in her heyday — 30 years ago. But she said Wolfe, as her promoter, got it all. "That was the stupid part of me," Burke said. "Twice — two years. All the bleeding I went through, to wind up with nothing."

The years no longer seem wasted, although Burke says many of her wrestlers clear \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year and although the overseas market is more lucrative now. Here, she says, people are more interested in a show. Abroad, she says, they are more interested in a real scuffle.

No Room for 'Crazy Gladys'

She says her training program attracts educated girls, girls unlike "Crazy Gladys," a former opponent Burke said had a "cauliflower head" and ate soap after every match because she thought it would kill whatever germs she might have picked up in the ring.

There's a book coming out about Millie Burke. A throwback who bled real blood, not catsup, she wanted it called "The Third Fall."

Only reluctantly has she decided to go along with "Sex, Muscles and Diamonds." That's show biz.

Red Smith

Spectators as Spectacle

New York Times Service

go's Comiskey Park crowned him with a bottle Wednesday night.

Less rowdy fans pointed out a man they said threw the glassware, and he was arrested before Martinez reached a hospital. It wasn't the first such incident of the new baseball season. The form sheet suggests that it won't be the last.

Thin-Skinned Eddie

Parsons boozed the britches off Eddie Cordero in the walking ring and during the post parade before last Saturday's Wood Memorial — the way Eddie Arcaro's public used to give it to him when he was top banana in the jockey colony.

It is a story to the effect that the abuse ultimately got under Arcaro's skin and that Tony Berts, then covering racing for The Daily Mirror, tried to smooth his feathers.

Tony reminded him that as a public performer he had to learn to take his lumps along with the cheers. Tony observed that losing a bet seldom appealed to a horseplayer's better self, that the public tends to be tickle and that the gibes didn't necessarily mean anything. "After all," Tony said, "up at Yankee Stadium they hoo Joe DiMaggio, too."

Edie was aghast. "They do?" he said. "And he's always trying!"

Emotions can run high among sports fans. Decisions of umpires, referees and boxing judges sometimes infuriate partisans, rousing them to behavior seldom witnessed in a cathedral.

Fights in the Feit Forum were suspended for a while because of of Madison Square Garden's inability to control angry crowds. Even in jolly old England, inhabitants of that steeped isle took target practice on Marvin Hagler's shaven skull when he dismantled Alan Minter for the middleweight championship last year.

It has been demonstrated at Shea Stadium among other venues, that decanting brew into pa-

per cups will not necessarily keep glassware out of the hands of enterprising clients. They can always plop a pint into the park in a hip pocket. An empty pint bottle is an excellent size for throwing, as Pete Rose and others can testify.

Surprisingly, the baseball record books do not tell us when and where the practice of dispensing bottled goods in the original containers was abandoned. It could have been in 1922 or 1923, after the Whitey Witt affair in St. Louis.

The story, told here before, may bear repetition. In 1922, the St. Louis Browns, who had never won a pennant and never did until 1934, ran head-and-head with the Yankees for the lead. On the Yankees' last Western trip of the season, they arrived in St. Louis with a half-game advantage and found the town ecstatic over the prospects of George Sisler, a .420 hitter that year, and accomplices like Baby Doll Jacobson, Ken Williams, Hank Severide and Johnny Tobin.

Anti-Yankees feeling had not spread through the league, but there was plenty of it in St. Louis, partly because of a July trade that had brought Joe Dugan, the best third baseman in the league, to New York. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce had adopted a resolution denouncing the Yankees for bad sportsmanship, and Ban Johnson, president of the league, had concurred angrily. (Later a rule was passed prohibiting midseason trades except on waivers.)

Those Yankees were a brawling lot, anyway. There were fights between Babe Ruth and Wally Pipp, Aaron Ward and Bobby Roth, Carl Mays and Al DeVerne, DeVerne and Freddy Holmann. Compared with that clubhouse, the Yankee boudoir in recent seasons has been an oasis of peace.

In the first game in St. Louis, Witt was chasing a long drive to center field when a flying bottle bounced off his knob, knocking him senseless. Blood was pouring from a two-inch cut on his forehead. Charlie O'Leary, a coach, smeared the gore all over his face so that he looked like the victim of a train wreck as he was carried off.

Ban Johnson offered a \$100 reward for anyone who could identify the culprit. The reward was paid, too — to a fan who said the bottle had been lying on the field and that Witt had stepped on its neck, causing it to fly up and strike him.

That explanation satisfied Johnson, it did not placate Frank (Buck) O'Neill, a newspaperman traveling with the team.

"When you throw a pop bottle at Whitey Witt's head," Buck thundered in his account of the affair, "you are throwing a pop bottle at the foundation stone of the national pastime!"

Proud Appeal Beats 85-1 Shot To Win Derby Prep Blue Grass

By Andrew Beyer

Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Ky. — If ever a racehorse had conditions in his favor, Proud Appeal had them for Thursday's Blue Grass Stakes.

Morning rain had made the Keeneland track sloppy, and Proud Appeal loves a wet surface. The conditions prompted the scratch of his chief rival, Tap Shoes. The racing strip proved to be highly speed-favoring, and Proud Appeal was the principal speed horse in the field.

Under these circumstances, he figured to overwhelm his weak opposition. But he didn't. He had to work to score a three-length victory over an 85-to-1 shot, Law Five, who recently had finished 11th in the Louisiana Derby. While Tap Shoes' racing strip seemed to be

highly speed-favoring, and Proud Appeal was the principal speed horse in the field.

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High at least has the satisfaction of having completed his Kentucky Derby preparations according to plan. Horatio Luro, the trainer of the Racing Hall of Fame felt his colt could not handle an off track, and scratched him rather than risk an injury.

"He'll work a mile and one-eighth on Sunday to prepare for the Derby," said Owner Arthur Hancock. "I'm not too worried about him because it was his first chance to run farther than a mile."

Hancock is Race Car sacred Illegal.

The Associated Press

— The controversial Grand Prix has been illegal by the highest international auto racing, a man court of appeal of the International Automobile Federation overruled a ruling automobile competitions of the United States. Not declared, the car legal had been banned from the and FIA West at Long Beach had been prevented racing in subsequent Brazil and Argentina.

It was conceived by Lotus owner Colin Chapman, has worked independently to stop the regular chassis system. The appeal court had agreed to the part of the decision that the car legal must be fixed to the chassis, a said he is considering out of motor racing. "I haven't got any cars now, I know about my spares."

Transactions

— BASEBALL: American League — Signed Bob Stanley, pitcher, to a

BASKETBALL: East Boston Associates signed Glenn Haase, guard.

FOOTBALL: signed Football League

COLUMBIA — Signed Mike Burns, QB, to a two-year contract. Mike received, to one-year con-

tract. COLLEGE: signed Billy Matthews, wide receiver.

VILLE — Signed Robert Wenzel, QB.

— CHAMPIONSHIP: Signed Jim Peters, head

Derby pretensions of a number of colts who came into the race with marginal credentials — Spurkin' Life (who finished sixth), Cinamon's Choice (ninth) and Swinging Light (10th).

It gave encouragement only to Law Five. "I think this is the type of colt who improves with age," said jockey Pat Day. "I think he deserves a shot in the Derby. Proud Appeal may be odds-on in the race, but the rest of the race is wide open."

Proud Appeal won't be odds-on in the Derby. After Thursday, the entire race seems a bit more wide open.

Rider Piggott Injured In Accident at Epsom

The Associated Press

EPSOM, England — Lester Piggott, nine-time British jockey champion, is hospitalized in London following an accident at Epsom racecourse Thursday that left him with a partly torn ear and with back and chest injuries, officials said.

Piggott's mount, Winsor Boy, ducked under the starting stalls at the beginning of a race, smashing Piggott against the framework and knocking him to the ground. A hospital spokesman said Friday that Piggott's condition was excellent following plastic surgery for a lost ear lobe.

Virginia Women Set Mark

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The University of Virginia set a U.S. women's record in the distance medley relay Thursday to highlight the Penn Relays' opening day. Linda Nicholson (1,200-meters), Lisa Garrett (400-meters), Vivian Scruggs (8

Art Buchwald

Getting Into College — Any Old College

WASHINGTON — "I made it. I made it." Elsinor cried as he rushed into my office.

"What did you make?"
"I got into Wesleyan."

"At your age? I didn't know you were going back to school."

"Not me, dummy, my kid. We just got accepted."

"You mean your kid just got accepted."

"I mean, we. He couldn't care less where he went to school, but you don't know how his mother and I sweated this one out. Actually Harvard was our first choice, but Wesleyan isn't anything to sneeze at."

"I should say not." I told him. "It has a very good reputation."

"We looked at a lot of schools. His mother thought Middlebury was very nice, and I was very impressed with Stanford."

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"What did your son think?"

"We didn't ask him. What did it have to do with him?"

"I thought since he would have to go there, he might want a say in the matter."

"You're not going to let a kid make a decision like that. After all, his future is at stake."

"I can see your thinking," I said.

"Unless you're a parent, you can't appreciate the agony you go through when your kids apply to college. When Harvard turned us down, my wife stayed in bed for two days. The doctor explained that it wasn't her fault, and she shouldn't take it personally. But she felt she had let us all down."

"It's hard for mothers to have their children rejected," I sympathized.

"Funny enough, the Harvard

Stone Age Discoveries

The Associated Press

PEKING — Hundreds of stone tools and weapons and bits of pottery dating back about 4,000 years have been gathered from 22 Stone Age sites discovered near Chungking in southwest China, the Chinese news agency reported.

turndown didn't bother me. But when Dartmouth said the best it could do was to put my son on the waiting list, I really blew my top. Where does Dartmouth come off putting my kid on a waiting list?"

"Dartmouth doesn't care who it puts on its waiting list," I said. "I hope you told the school where to go."

"I certainly did. I wrote a letter and said if that's the way the school felt about us, it could take its winter carnival and stuff it."

"I'll bet it didn't expect anyone to react that way."

"My wife and I don't want to be associated with any school that plays games with its applicants."

"I admire you both for that. How did you feel about it?"

"He seemed happy he had even made the waiting list. He has problems with self-respect."

"So after all this, why did you decide on Wesleyan?"

"Well, we checked it out with all our friends and they didn't see anything wrong with our kid going there. It wasn't as if we were sending him off to NYU or the University of Maryland. Wesleyan sounds Ivy League, even if it isn't. Also, when someone asks why we didn't choose Yale or Princeton, we can say in all honesty, we preferred a smaller school, where you get to know the other kids. Frankly, when the acceptance letter arrived yesterday, I was terribly relieved."

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"Have you told your son yet where he's going?"

"No, but I don't see any problem. He said as long as we were happy with his college choice, he'd be happy."

"I like a kid who thinks for himself," I said. "How does your wife feel about it?"

"She's relieved also, though she did say we hadn't heard from the University of Pennsylvania yet, and maybe we should wait before sending Wesleyan the registration fees."

"I didn't know you two were considering Penn," I told him.

"We have to consider Penn, just in case we want to go to business school for our master's degree."

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Buchwald

French Isn't Français in Quebec

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service



ONTREAL — For years, those who spoke "proper French" have ridiculed the kind of French used by the ordinary people of Quebec. The language of the farms and the streets has been dismissed as "Joual" — the Quebec French word for horse.

"It is the most derogatory term you can think of," said Leandre Bergeron over a beer in Montreal hotel, "the language of the horses."

The 47-year-old Bergeron, a former professor of French literature, has just struck a blow in defense of Joual by publishing his "Dictionary of the Quebec Language," setting down 15,000 words and expressions that are used by French speakers in Quebec but not by French speakers in France.

Each of his books comes wrapped in a blue band that warns, "Forbidden to those under 18, to professors of French, to linguists, and to announcers of Radio Canada."

He has not been disappointed. "It's caused quite a stir," he said. "A polemic is going on. There are defenders of French French who say this dictionary should not have been written."

Under pressure, Bergeron said, a university and a junior college recently canceled his scheduled talks just before he showed up to give them. He insisted that Quebec educators still have the attitude that their students must stop using Quebec French. "It's still in the schools that . . . if we want to be respected, we have to speak a different language."

On top of this, there have been objections to the vulgarity of many of the words listed in the dictionary. "I've received letters saying that this is the work of the devil," Bergeron said, smiling with pleasure at the description.

Yet the dictionary has already sold 10,000 copies, a best-seller by the standards of this Canadian province of 6.3 million people. In an era of intense French Canadian nationalism, the book has become a source of pride.

"There are people who are spending weekends with us and having parties with it," Bergeron said. "It's a popular book. It represents the right of a people to their own language."

It is natural that Quebecers use many words and expressions that are different from those of France, just as Americans use many words and expressions different from those of England. Most French-speaking Quebecers are descended from settlers who came from France in the 16th and 17th centuries.

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